

***Schoenoplectus fluviatilis* - *Schoenoplectus* spp. Herbaceous Vegetation**

COMMON NAME	River Bulrush - Clubrush species Herbaceous Vegetation
SYNONYM	River Bulrush Marsh
PHYSIOGNOMIC CLASS	Herbaceous Vegetation (V)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBCLASS	Perennial graminoid vegetation (V.A)
PHYSIOGNOMIC GROUP	Temperate or subpolar grassland (V.A.5)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBGROUP	Natural/Semi-natural Temperate or subpolar grassland (V.A.5.N)
FORMATION	Seasonally flooded temperate or subpolar grassland (V.A.5.N.k)
ALLIANCE	SCHOENOPECTUS FLUVIATILIS SEASONALLY FLOODED HERBACEOUS ALLIANCE

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENCE LEVEL 3

USFWS WETLAND SYSTEM Seasonally flooded temperate or subpolar grassland

CONCEPT SUMMARY

Globally

This community is found throughout the central and upper midwestern United States where it is found along large rivers and lakeshores. Sites are subject to seasonal flooding that typically draws down by late summer. The diagnostic dominant is *Schoenoplectus fluviatilis* (= *Scirpus fluviatilis*), which often forms almost mono-dominant patches. Other marsh associates include *Typha angustifolia*, *Typha latifolia*, *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (= *Scirpus tabernaemontani*), and *Sparganium eurycarpum*.

RANGE

Effigy Mounds National Monument

This community is found along ponds and in backwaters of the Mississippi River.

Globally

This community is found throughout the central and upper midwestern United States where it is found along large rivers and lakeshores, ranging from Ohio west to Manitoba and south to Iowa.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Effigy Mounds National Monument

This community is found along shallow margins of ponds, and in shallow backwaters of the Mississippi River. The substrate is muck and water depth is <1 meter.

Globally

Sites are subject to seasonal flooding that typically draws down by late summer.

MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES

Effigy Mounds National Monument

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Species</u>
FORB	<i>Schoenoplectus fluviatilis</i>

Globally

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Species</u>
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CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES

Effigy Mounds National Monument

Globally

VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

Effigy Mounds National Monument

Schoenoplectus fluviatilis forms a monospecific stand. Other herbaceous species present may include *Scirpus validus*, *Leersia oryzoides*, and *Polygonum coccinium*. Where open patches of water exist, submersed aquatic plants and *Lemna* spp occur. Submersed species include *Elodea canadensis*, narrow-leaved pondweeds (*Potamogeton* spp.), and *Lemna* spp (*trislca*, *minor*).

Globally

The diagnostic dominant is *Schoenoplectus fluviatilis* (= *Scirpus fluviatilis*), which often forms almost mono-dominant patches. Other marsh associates include *Typha angustifolia*, *Typha latifolia*, *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (= *Scirpus tabernaemontani*), and *Sparganium eurycarpum*.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY SPECIES

USGS-NPS Vegetation Mapping Program
Effigy Mounds National Monument

CONSERVATION RANK G3G4. In the northern tallgrass prairie, these marshes can be heavily degraded due to heavy siltation, nutrient enrichment, and plowed floodplains (R. Dana pers. comm. 1999). In the Mississippi River floodplains, extensive stands once occurred, but they are now subject to very altered hydrologic regimes (since the 1930s) (Eric Epstein pers. comm. 1999).

DATABASE CODE CEGL002221

COMMENTS

Effigy Mounds National Monument

Globally

REFERENCES